

# LONDON- WEST MIDLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Volume 5 | Technical Appendices

CFA19 | Coleshill Junction

**Landscape report (LV-001-019)**

Landscape and visual assessment

November 2013

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**Volume 5 | Technical Appendices**

**CFA19 | Coleshill Junction**

**Landscape report (LV-001-019)**

**Landscape and visual assessment**



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High Speed Two (HS2) Limited,  
Eland House,  
Bressenden Place,  
London SW1E 5DU

Details of how to obtain further copies are available from HS2 Ltd.

Telephone: 020 7944 4908

General email enquiries: [HS2enquiries@hs2.org.uk](mailto:HS2enquiries@hs2.org.uk)

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# Appendix LV-001-019

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# Part 1 – Engagement with technical stakeholders

## 1 Introduction

1.1.1 This section describes engagement that has been undertaken with technical stakeholders in relation to the landscape and visual assessment for the Coleshill Junction community forum area (CFA19).

Table 1: Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder	Comment	Response
Warwickshire County Council (WCoC)	WCoC were posted a letter and CD on 24 June 2012 illustrating proposed visual receptor locations. A written response was received on 14 September 2012 requesting further information to make informed comments on viewpoint consultation.	Comments where received have been reviewed and taken into account in relation to viewpoint selection. Additionally a meeting with WCoC Landscape Architects was held on the 26 July 2013.
North Warwickshire Council (NWC)	NWC were posted a letter and CD on 24 June 2012 illustrating proposed visual receptor locations. No response has been received from NWC to date.	No further dialogues have been undertaken with NWC.
Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council (SMBC)	SMBC were posted a letter and CD on 24 June 2012 illustrating proposed visual receptor locations. A written response was received on 15 August 2012 confirming acceptability of viewpoints and photomontages with potential for additional ones subject to design development.	Comments where received have been reviewed and taken into account in relation to viewpoint selection.
Natural England (NE)	For the landscape and visual assessment reference to the use of national character areas (NCA), including a specific recommendation to use the new profiles.	Noted, with references made to the relevant NCAs.

# Part 2 – Environmental baseline report

## 2 Introduction

2.1.1 This section describes the baseline for landscape character areas (LCAs) and visual assessment viewpoints located within the study area for this CFA. A summary of the landscape and visual baseline is provided in Volume 2. The LCA maps LV-02-082 to LV-02-084a and LV-02-098 (Volume 5, CFA19 Map Book), which are based on an aerial photograph, also help to provide an overview of the character of the area, illustrating the pattern of development.

2.1.2 This section is organised as follows:

- information on each LCA identified within the study area, including a description of the area and an analysis of the condition, tranquillity, value and sensitivity of each LCA. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme;
- information on the nature of the existing views towards the Proposed Scheme from identified representative visual assessment viewpoints, during both winter and summer, and daytime and night-time where relevant. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme; and
- future baseline conditions are also described.

## 3 Landscape character assessment

3.1.1 The landscape character areas have been determined with reference to a number of published studies, at the national, county and local level. Those of relevance to the study area are described below:

- Natural England National Character Area 97: Arden<sup>1</sup>, which describes the area as a well-wooded farmland landscape with a rolling landform;
- the Warwickshire Landscape Guidelines<sup>2</sup>, which identifies the study area within the Arden LCA. This is described as a generally enclosed parkland area that is gently rolling and characterised by its planned nature and a low lying landscape characterised by river valley wetlands. This landscape is heavily influenced by urban and industrial activities;
- the North Warwickshire Borough Council Landscape Character Assessment<sup>3</sup>, which identifies landscape character areas and profiles for North Warwickshire. The study area is within the Blythe Valley – Parkland Farmlands character area, which corresponds with the previous two character areas; and
- the Solihull Countryside Strategy: First Review 2010-2020<sup>4</sup>, which identifies Zone 10 North Solihull within the study area.

3.1.2 Descriptions of all the LCAs identified within the study area are provided in the following section. The LCAs are shown on Maps LV-02-082 to LV-02-084a and LV-02-098 (Volume 5 Map Book X). A summary description of the LCAs most likely to be affected is included in Volume 2.

3.1.3 Where LCAs are located across boundaries between other CFAs (i.e. CFA20 Curdworth to Middleton, CFA24 Birmingham Interchange and Chelmsley Wood and CFA25 Castle Bromwich and Bromfield), the baseline descriptions for these LCAs are reported in each CFA section in their entirety.

<sup>1</sup> Natural England, *NCA Profile: 97 Arden (NE337)*, <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx>, accessed: 2012.

<sup>2</sup> Warwickshire County Council and The Countryside Commission (1993), *The Warwickshire Landscape Guidelines*, Warwickshire County Council, Warwick.

<sup>3</sup> North Warwickshire Borough Council (August 2010), *Landscape Character Assessment Final Report*, [http://www.northworks.gov.uk/downloads/file/3746/final\\_report\\_august\\_2010](http://www.northworks.gov.uk/downloads/file/3746/final_report_august_2010), accessed 2012.

<sup>4</sup> Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, *Solihull's Countryside Strategy: First Review 2010-2020*, <http://www.solihull.gov.uk/Attachments/countsidestrategyfirstrev1.pdf>, accessed 2012.

## M42 Corridor LCA

The LCA is characterised by the M42 and M6 with associated infrastructure, bordered by fields, motorway vegetation and areas of woodland. The fields are generally flat, open in character and divided by hedgerows. This LCA is also within CFA24 Birmingham Interchange and Chelmsley Wood.

### Landscape condition

The key components of hedgerows, motorway roadside vegetation and woodlands are in good condition.

### Tranquillity

Due to the vehicular traffic and lighting on the motorways and the approach of aircraft into Birmingham airport the tranquillity is low.

### Landscape value

Due to the network of PRoW the landscape is considered to be of value at a local level.

### Sensitivity

Due to the good condition, low level of tranquillity and local value, this LCA is considered to have a low sensitivity to change.

Figure 1: M42 Corridor LCA Date taken: 19 September 2012. 35mm lens



## Blythe Valley Parkland Farmlands LCA

This LCA is located on the eastern edge of the study area and is characterised by a flat, broad valley with gently sloping sides. Agriculture is the dominant land use, with irregular field patterns combined with areas of former estates and parklands. Despite the proximity to residential areas in Coleshill, the LCA retains a rural character. The LCA is crossed by the M6, M6 Toll, the meandering River Blythe and National Grid overhead power lines. This infrastructure component contrasts in scale and form with the generally scattered settlement pattern of farmsteads and small scale linear villages. These settlements are linked by a few roads and country lanes. The vegetation pattern includes hedgerow field boundaries and alongside the road and motorway networks, the River Blythe and the dismantled railway line. There are some small woodland blocks interspersed across the area, e.g. Round Wood and Birch Wood, and within the Maxstoke Park golf course. Historic elements within the landscape include parklands and several notable buildings, such as Blyth Hall (Grade I listed). There is a network of public rights of way (PRoW) which cross the LCA, generally linking Coleshill and the small settlements.

This LCA is also within CFA24 Birmingham Interchange and Chelmsley Wood.

### Landscape condition

The key components of hedgerows, field patterns and woodlands appear to be regularly maintained. Therefore the condition is considered to be good.

### Tranquillity

Due to the fairly intense agricultural activities, and the presence of National Grid overhead power lines, the tranquillity is considered to be medium.

### Landscape value

The LCA is designated green belt and is therefore considered to be valued at a regional level.

### Sensitivity

Due to the good condition, medium level of tranquillity and regional value, this LCA is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 2: Blythe Valley Farmland Parkland LCA Date taken: 19 September 2012. 35mm lens



## Cole Valley LCA

This LCA is located to the west of the CFA. The LCA is characterised by contrasting land uses of agriculture, housing and industry across an area of former parkland. Within this area, industrial uses are limited to the Lakeside Industrial Park. The landform is a broad valley with areas of gently undulating terrain. It is crossed by the meandering and narrow River Cole and the M42, M6 and M6 Toll, which are heavily trafficked and lit at night. Additional transport routes which cross the LCA include the Birmingham and Derby line, Birmingham to Nuneaton line, National Grid overhead power lines and several roads linking to settlements, such as the B4114 Birmingham Road and Attleboro Lane. These transport routes and infrastructure elements heavily fragment the agricultural landscape. Additionally agricultural land in the north is enclosed by the settlements of Coleshill, Gilson, Water Orton and Solihull. There is some intermittent built form, related to the former parkland, at Coleshill Manor (Grade II listed), Coleshill Hall Farm (Grade II listed) and Gilson Hall (Grade II listed) and several residences. There are two large linear woodland blocks within the grounds of Coleshill Manor, The Belt and The Catmore, which with the mature trees along the course of the River Cole, the transport corridors and hedgerow field boundaries, are key vegetation components within the LCA. The generally open and vegetated character of the agricultural areas contrasts with residential and industrial usages in the southern section of the LCA and with the surrounding settlements. There are a few PROW which cross the LCA, mainly linking the surrounding settlements and crossing the motorway network via overbridges.

This LCA is also within CFA20 Curdworth to Middleton, CFA24 Birmingham Interchange and Chelmsley Wood and CFA25 Castle Bromwich and Bromford.

### Landscape condition

The woodlands, vegetation along the River Cole, the transport corridors and the field boundaries appear to be relatively well maintained. Therefore the landscape condition is considered to be fair.

### Tranquillity

Due to the heavily trafficked major transport routes and the substantial levels of street lighting, the tranquillity is considered to be low.

### Landscape value

The LCA is designated green belt and is therefore considered to be valued at a regional level.

### Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, low tranquillity and regional value the sensitivity of the LCA is considered to be medium.

Figure 3: Cole Valley LCA Date taken: 1 August 2012. 35mm lens



## Tame Valley Wetlands LCA

This LCA is located to the east of the CFA. The LCA is characterised by the Rivers Cole and Blythe which meander across the generally flat and low lying land of fields and wetlands. These rivers then converge at the Birmingham to Nuneaton line. Both rivers are narrow and are generally fringed by. There is an active gravel and sand quarry, with areas of historic extraction evident by the water bodies within the landscape. Parts of the LCA are also crossed by National Grid overhead power lines. There are very few settlements or roads crossing the area due to the agricultural and industrial land uses. Those that are present are either isolated farms or former mills. Similarly there are only a few PRoW crossing the LCA, mainly linking the surrounding LCAs and crossing the rivers via footbridges.

This LCA is also within CFA20 Curdworth to Middleton.

### Landscape condition

The key components of fields, riverside vegetation and wetland areas appear to be relatively well maintained. Therefore the condition is considered to be fair.

### Tranquillity

The intense agricultural landscape with evidence of some mineral extraction, development and infrastructure is considered to result in a medium tranquillity.

### Landscape value

The LCA is designated green belt and is therefore considered to be valued at a regional level.

### Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, medium tranquillity and regional value the sensitivity of the LCA is considered to be medium.

Figure 4: Tame Valley Wetlands LCA Date taken: 3 October 2012. 35mm lens



## Outer Birmingham East Residential LCA

This LCA is located to the west of the study area and includes the areas of Kingshurst, Smith's Wood and Fordbridge. These are characterised by mainly 1960 – 1970 high density residential estates, with supporting facilities such as schools and shops. The houses are generally terraced, two storeys in height and arranged around cul-de-sacs. There are also several high rise blocks of flats, particularly on the eastern edge of Smith's Wood, such as Birbeck House. The main open space is the corridor adjacent to the River Cole, which crosses to the south of the LCA and separates Fordbridge from Kingshurst and Smith's Wood. There is vegetation alongside the river and a number of small woodland blocks intermittently throughout the LCA, such as at York's Wood and Smith's Wood. Vegetation also lines the road corridors, principally on the eastern boundary of the LCA, separating the areas of housing from the A452 Chester Road and the M6. There are very few PRoW within this LCA; however, there are overbridges on the A452 Chester Road and the M6 which enable connections to surrounding settlements at Water Orton and across The Catmore.

### Landscape condition

The houses, open spaces, and woodlands appear to be relatively well maintained. Therefore, the condition is considered to be fair.

### Tranquillity

Due to the dense development, presence of substantial areas of parking and levels of street lighting, the tranquillity is considered to be low.

### Landscape value

As a residential area with pockets of open space that serve the local community, the LCA is considered to be valued locally.

### Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, low tranquillity and local value, the sensitivity is considered to be medium.

Figure 5: Outer Birmingham East Residential LCA Date taken: 01 August 2012. 35 mm lens



## Coleshill and Cole End Settlement LCA

This LCA is located to the east of the study area and includes the villages of Coleshill and Cole End. These settlements are only narrowly separated by the River Cole which passes under the B4117 Lichfield Road and the A446 Stonebridge Road, the main routes connecting these settlements. Coleshill is situated across rising landform, from the river (approximately 75m above Ordnance Datum (AOD)) westwards, to a ridge line at approximately 100m AOD. The land use is predominantly high density residential, with terraced and semi-detached two storey houses, schools and shops. Two conservation areas cover central Coleshill, characterised by the narrow street layout and distinctive architecture. The main area of open space within Coleshill is the Coleshill Memorial Park Recreation Ground. The main vegetation patterns are street trees, garden planting and vegetation bordering the A446 Stonebridge Road. Cole End is of a similar residential character to Coleshill. This smaller settlement is situated across low lying, flat terrain between the River Cole, the A446 Lichfield Road and the Hams Hall industrial estates. There are few PRoW crossing the LCA.

### Landscape condition

The buildings and open spaces appear to be relatively well maintained. Therefore the condition is considered to be fair.

### Tranquillity

Due to the substantial levels of parking and street lighting the tranquillity is considered to be low.

### Landscape value

As an LCA with two conservation areas, listed buildings and open spaces it is considered to be valued at a borough level.

### Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, low tranquillity and borough level value, the sensitivity of the LCA is considered to be medium.

Figure 6: Coleshill and Cole End Settlement LCA Date taken: 3 October 2012. 35mm lens



## Water Orton Settlement LCA

The LCA is located to the north of the study area and is characterised by the small village of Water Orton, bordering the River Tame. The settlement is located across a generally flat, low lying landform, between the outer edge of Birmingham and Coleshill and separated from these by the M6 and M42. The majority of houses are 20th century, terraced and located adjacent the road network including Vicarage Lane and Attleboro Lane or in adjacent no through roads. The houses are interspersed with open spaces, mature trees, a few shops and Water Orton Primary School. The Birmingham and Derby Line crosses the northern part of settlement and is bordered by mature vegetation. The north of the settlement is a designated conservation area characterised by older individual brick built houses and listed structures, such as The Bishop Vesey Bridge which crosses the River Tame as part of Water Orton Lane.

### Landscape condition

The buildings and open spaces appear to be relatively well maintained. Therefore the condition is considered to be fair.

### Tranquillity

Due to the presence of major routes forming a key part to the boundaries of the area the tranquillity is considered to be low.

### Landscape value

Due to the conservation area designation and numerous listed buildings the LCA is considered to be valued at a borough level.

### Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, the low tranquillity and borough level value the sensitivity of the LCA is considered to be medium.

Figure 7: Water Orton Settlement LCA Date taken: 3 October 2012. 35mm lens



## Hams Hall Industrial and Distribution LCA

This LCA is located to the north-east of the study area and is characterised by large scale industrial units within the Hams Hall distribution park, electrical substations and sewage works. The River Tame and the Birmingham to Nuneaton Line cross either side of the sewage works in the south, separating it from the industrial estates. The landform is generally flat. The Birmingham and Derby Line crosses the north-west section of the LCA. National Grid overhead power lines also cross the LCA. Vegetation cover is mostly limited to the edges of the roads within the industrial areas, the River Tame and the railway lines. There are also many areas of ornamental planting within the industrial park, within the car-parks and surrounding the industrial units.

This LCA is also within CFA20 Curdworth to Middleton.

### Landscape condition

The industrial units and ornamental landscape areas appear to be relatively well maintained. Therefore the overall landscape condition is considered to be fair.

### Tranquillity

Due to the presence of heavy goods vehicles (HGV), the presence of railway lines and National Grid overhead power lines the tranquillity is considered to be low.

### Landscape value

As an industrial area, the LCA is considered to be of local value.

### Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, the low tranquillity and the local value the sensitivity of the LCA is considered to be low.

Figure 8: Coleshill and Cole End Settlement LCA Date taken: 3 October 2012. 35mm lens



## River Tame Floodplain LCA

This LCA is located in the north-west of the study area. The LCA is defined as a narrow tract of generally flat landform between the M6, Castle Vale and Minworth. As a result of these surrounding land usages the LCA is largely inaccessible. The LCA is crossed by the narrow meandering River Tame with bordering wetlands and narrow extents of woodlands. Of these, Parkhill and Parkhall Woods are ancient woodland. The LCA is crossed by the Birmingham and Derby and Birmingham to Nuneaton lines and National Grid overhead power lines. There are no PRoW crossing the LCA.

### Landscape condition

The wetlands and woodland areas appear to be relatively well maintained. Therefore the overall landscape condition is considered to be fair.

### Tranquillity

Due to the presence of major routes within the LCA, including the rail lines and National Grid overhead power lines the tranquillity is considered to be low.

### Landscape value

The LCA is designated green belt. Therefore it is considered to be valued a regional level.

### Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, low tranquillity and regional value the sensitivity of the LCA is considered to be high.

Figure 9: River Tame Floodplain LCA Date taken: 9 May 2012. 6mm lens Canon PowerShot S3 IS



## 4 Visual baseline

4.1.1 Descriptions of the identified representative viewpoints are provided below. The viewpoints are shown on Maps LV-07-082 to LV-07-084a and LV-07-098 and LV-08-082 to LV-08-084a and LV-08-098 (Volume 5, CFA19 Map Book). For each viewpoint, the first part of the baseline description relates to the view during winter, the second part relates to the summer view for viewpoints considered in the operational assessment and, where relevant, the third part relates to the view at night-time.

4.1.2 Photos have been included to represent the view from visual receptors during winter and, where relevant, summer. For some visual receptors, no appropriate location from which to capture a representative photo of the view was available, therefore no photo has been included and the assessment has been undertaken based on professional judgement.

4.1.3 The number identifies the viewpoint locations which are shown on Maps LV-07-082 to LV-07-084a and LV-07-098 and LV-08-082 to LV-08-084a and LV-08-098 (Volume 5, CFA19 Map Book). In each case, the middle number (xxx.x.xxx) identifies the type of receptor as follows:

1. protected views – These relate to those viewpoints, panoramas and viewing corridors that have been designated by local authorities, county councils or other relevant stakeholders. Protected views have a high sensitivity to change. No protected views have been identified within the study area;
2. residential views – These have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is often focused on the landscape surrounding the property, rather than on another focused activity (as would be the case in predominantly employment or industrial areas);
3. recreational views – These receptors (apart from those engaged in active sports) generally have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is focused on enjoyment of the landscape. Tourists engaged in activities whereby attention is focused on the surrounding landscape or townscape also have a high sensitivity to change;
4. transport views – Travel through an area is often the means by which the greatest numbers of people view the landscape. Because of the glimpsed nature of the view from trains or vehicles, people travelling through an area on main roads have a low sensitivity to change, while those on scenic routes have a medium sensitivity. People travelling through urban areas (including pedestrians where the focus is not in recreation) generally have a low sensitivity to change although in residential areas this increases to medium;
5. hotels and healthcare institutions – People staying in hotels and healthcare institutions have periods of time when their attention may be focused on the landscape, whilst at other times attention is more likely to be focused on other activities. Based on the level of interaction with the surrounding landscape, these receptors have a medium sensitivity to change. No hotel and healthcare views have been identified within the study area;
6. employment – People at work and within educational institutions are the least sensitive receptors, as their attention is likely to be focused on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change; and
7. active sports – People engaged in active sports have a low sensitivity to change as their attention is likely to be focused on their activity. No active sport views have been identified within the study area.

## Viewpoint 306.2.002: View west from residences on the B4117 Coventry Road and High Lodge, Coleshill

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the B4117 Coventry Road. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because it is taken at the same angle and the landscape elements are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the screening of the view by roadside vegetation.

Figure 10: Viewpoint 306.2.002: Winter view Date taken: 11 January 2013. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 11: Viewpoint 306.2.002: Summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens. (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view (illustrated in Figure 10), is characterised by garden and roadside vegetation with partially filtered views of the B4117 Coventry Road, the A446 Stonebridge Road, associated signage and lighting columns and Wheeley Moor Farm in the foreground. There are views of the vegetated embankment of the M42, the tops of lighting columns and gantries and glimpses of traffic in the middle ground, filtered by vegetation in the foreground. The upper sections of National Grid overhead power lines are also visible in the middle ground to the west of the M42. Views of the background are almost entirely screened by the vegetation in the middle ground, except for a few tower blocks in Kingswood, which are within a small extent of the centre of the field of view.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 11) vegetation in the foreground largely screens views of the B4117 Coventry Road and the A446 Stonebridge Road.

### Night-time

At night the foreground is lit by vehicles and street lighting on the B4117 Coventry Road and the A446 Stonebridge Road. The lighting is partially filtered by the vegetation in the foreground.

## Viewpoint 306.2.004: View south-west from Packington Lane Farm

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Packington Lane. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because it is taken at the same angle and the landscape elements are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the proximity of garden vegetation.

Figure 12: Viewpoint 306.2.004: Winter view Date taken: 18 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 13: Viewpoint 306.2.004: Summer view Date taken: 24 July 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view (illustrated in Figure 12) is characterised by garden vegetation, hedgerows and telegraph poles along Packington Lane in the foreground of the view. This vegetation partially filters views across the open fields in the middle ground, hedgerow boundaries and individual mature trees in the middle ground. The vegetated embankments bordering the M6 Toll, the upper sections of National Grid overhead power lines and lighting columns and the upper sections of the Little Packington landfill site, to the left of the field of view, are in the background.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 13) the hedgerows in the foreground largely screen views of the middle ground. The upper sections of vegetation are visible in the background.

## Viewpoint 307.3.003: View east from PRoW (green lane) M77

The view is representative of recreational users of PRoW M77. The image is taken from the PRoW looking east.

Figure 14: Viewpoint 307.3.003: Winter view Date taken: 18 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 15: Viewpoint 307.3.003: Summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view (illustrated in Figure 14) is characterised by hedgerows and open fields in the foreground. The gently rising landform of fields extends into the middle ground, with individual mature trees, National Grid overhead power lines and the vegetated embankments of the M42. Mature trees, a number of agricultural buildings and the upper sections of lighting columns and gantries along the M6 are visible in the background beyond.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 15) the view is generally similar to winter due to the open fields in the foreground and middle ground. The vegetation in the background screens more of the lighting columns and gantries along the M6 compared to winter.

## Viewpoint 307.2.007: View east from residences in Newby Grove, Bacon's End

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Newby Grove. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the elevation of the view and the landscape elements are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the angle of the view, due to the orientation of the residences.

Figure 16: Viewpoint 307.2.007: Winter view Date taken: 26 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 17: Viewpoint 307.2.007: Summer view Date taken: 24 July 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view (illustrated in Figure 16) is characterised by houses in Newby Grove and oblique views of gently falling terrain to the A452 Chester Road with lighting columns and mature vegetated embankments in the foreground. Views of fields crossed by National Grid overhead power lines and Coleshill Hall Farm are in the middle ground, although partially filtered by vegetation in the foreground. The rising landform at Coleshill is visible in the background, filtered by vegetation in the foreground and middle ground.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 17) the vegetation bordering the A452 Chester Road and the trees in the field, within the foreground, largely screen views of the middle ground and background.

## Viewpoint 308.2.004: View west from residences on Hall Walk, Coleshill

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Hall Walk, at the junction with the A446 Stonebridge Road. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the elevation of the view is similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the angle of the view, due to the orientation of the residences and the vegetation bordering the A446 Stonebridge Road.

Figure 18: Viewpoint 308.2.004: Winter view Date taken: 18 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 19: Viewpoint 308.2.004: Summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 19) is characterised by houses on Hall Walk and mature vegetation bordering the A446 Stonebridge Road in the foreground. This vegetation filters views of fields crossed by National Grid overhead power lines in the middle ground. The background of the view is largely filtered by vegetation in the foreground with blocks of high rise buildings within east Birmingham on the ridgeline.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 19) the vegetation in the foreground further screens the view.

### Night-time

At night, the foreground is lit by vehicles on the A446 Stonebridge Road. The background of the view is lit by residences in Birmingham.

## Viewpoint 308.3.005: View west from PRoW M77

The view is representative of recreational users of the PRoW M77. The image is taken from the PRoW looking west.

Figure 20: Viewpoint 308.3.005: Winter view Date taken: 18 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 21: Viewpoint 308.3.005: Summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 20) is characterised by a road bordered by a low metallic safety barrier and vegetation in the foreground. Middle ground views are of a gently undulating landform of fields, hedgerows and mature trees, Coleshill Hall farm and National Grid overhead power lines. The M6, including vehicular traffic, lighting columns and gantries and high rise tower blocks at Bacon's End are in the background.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 21) the vegetation adjacent the track in the foreground partially filters views of the fields. However, overall the views remain as per winter due to the elevated location of the receptor.

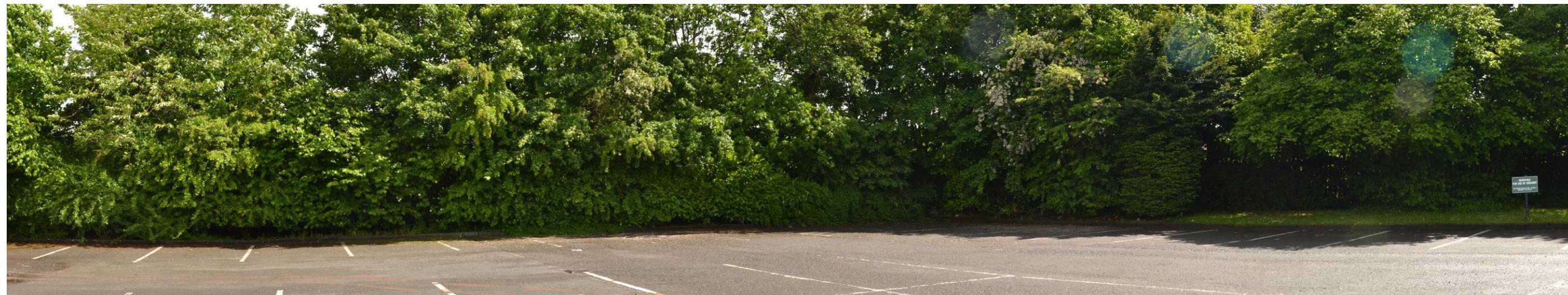
## Viewpoint 309.3.001: View east from Woodlands Cemetery and Crematorium car-park

The view is representative of visitors to the crematorium and is taken from the car-park.

Figure 22: Viewpoint 309.3.001: Winter view Date taken: 8 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 23: Viewpoint 309.3.001: Summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013: 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length ) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 22) is characterised by vegetation bordering the car-park and filtered views of fields beyond in the foreground. The vegetated embankments of the B4114 Birmingham Road and vehicular traffic are in the middle ground, although largely filtered by vegetation in the foreground. A generally vegetated ridge line is in the background, although this is almost entirely obscured by vegetation in the foreground and middle ground.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 23) the vegetation in the foreground of the view further screens views of the middle ground and background.

## Viewpoint 309.6.004: View east from Solihull College, Woodlands Campus, Smith's Wood

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Auckland Drive. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements and angle of view are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation from the upper storeys of the college buildings.

Figure 24: Viewpoint 309.6.004: Winter view Date taken: 8 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length). (stitched panorama)



Figure 25: Viewpoint 309.6.004: Summer view Date taken: 1 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 24) is characterised by Auckland Drive, lighting columns, the vegetated embankment of the A452 Chester Road and the upper sections of gantries on the M6 in the foreground. Middle ground views are partially filtered by the vegetation in the foreground and are of fields and vegetation. Background views are partially filtered by the vegetation in the foreground and are of vegetation and lighting columns bordering the M42 and the A446 Stonebridge Road and residences in Coleshill.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 25) the vegetation in the foreground further screens views of the middle ground and background.

## Viewpoint 309.3.005: View east from PRoW (footpath) M58

The view is representative of recreational users of the PRoW M58. The image is taken from the footbridge along the PRoW looking east.

Figure 26: Viewpoint 309.3.005: Winter view Date taken: 15 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 27: Viewpoint 309.3.005: Summer view Date taken: 31 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 26) is characterised by hedgerows, a small stream and a rising landform of fields, which are open in character in the foreground. Middle ground views are of fields, mature trees and lighting columns adjacent South Drive. There are also partially filtered views of Coleshill Manor Office Campus and open views of a single storey building on South Drive. The upper sections of National Grid overhead power lines and vegetation along the River Cole are in the background of the view.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 27) the view overall remains as per winter. The exception is that views of Coleshill Manor Office Campus are largely screened by mature vegetation along South Drive.

## Viewpoint 309.2.006: View east from residences in Birbeck House, Kingshurst

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Chester Road. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements and angle of view are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation from residences in Birbeck House.

Figure 28: Viewpoint 309.2.006: Winter view Date taken: 8 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 29: Viewpoint 309.2.006: Summer view Date taken: 1 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 28) is characterised by housing and Woodlands Campus within Smith's Wood in the foreground. Middle ground views are of the M6, fields and vegetation along the River Cole. National Grid overhead power lines, vegetation and lighting columns bordering the M42 and M6 Toll and residences within Coleshill are in the background of the view.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 29), views remain as per winter due to elevated location of the receptor.

### Night-time

At night the foreground is lit by residential properties and street lighting. The background of the view is lit by street and residential lighting and vehicles on the M42 and M6.

### Viewpoint 309.3.007: View north-east from Woodlands Cemetery and Crematorium

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

#### Winter

There are likely to be views of a hedgerow with mature trees bordering the cemetery grounds in the foreground. Middle ground views are likely to be partially filtered by the vegetation in the foreground and are of fields, hedgerows and vegetation bordering the River Cole. Background views are likely to be largely filtered by vegetation in the foreground and are of a gently rising landform of fields and mature trees at Coleshill Office Manor Campus.

#### Summer

In summer vegetation in the foreground screens middle ground and background views.

## Viewpoint 310.2.001: View north-west from New Cottages

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the B4114 Birmingham Road. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements and angle of view are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation from the residences.

Figure 30: Viewpoint 310.2.001: Winter view Date taken: 15 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 31: Viewpoint 310.2.001: Summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 30) is characterised by the B4114 Birmingham Road, grass verges with intermittent mature trees, Coleshill Hall Farm buildings, a generally flat landform of fields and a National Grid overhead power line in the foreground. Middle ground views are of a gently undulating landform of fields with hedgerows, mature vegetation bordering the River Cole and National Grid overhead power lines. Residences, including several high rise apartment blocks within Smith's Wood are in the background of the view.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 31) the view is overall considered to remain as power winter due to the open character of the B4114 Birmingham Road in the foreground. Roadside vegetation partially filters some middle ground views.

### Night-time

At night, the foreground of the view is lit by vehicles on the B4114 Birmingham Road. The middle ground of the view is not lit. The background of the view is lit by residences in Smith's Wood.

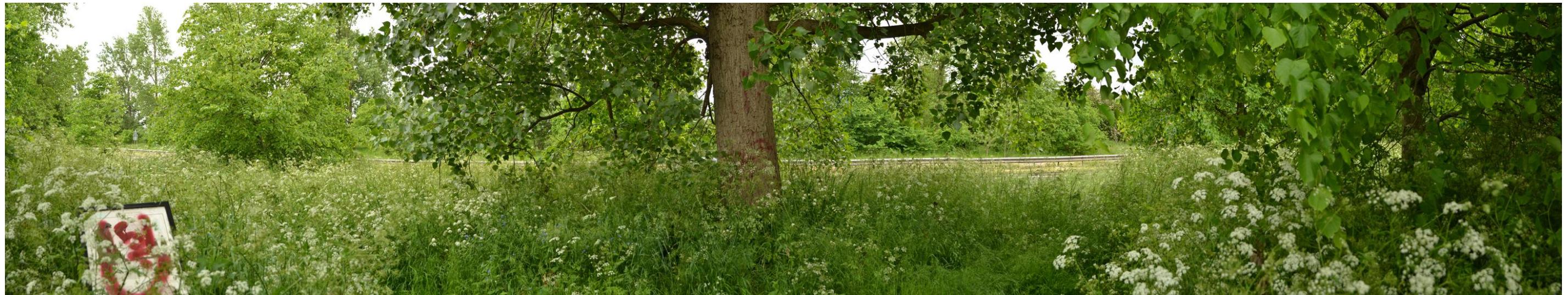
## Viewpoint 310.2.003: View west from residences on Digby Road, Coleshill

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Digby Road. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the elevation and angle of view are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased screening from garden and roadside vegetation.

Figure 32: Viewpoint 310.2.003: Winter view Date taken: 15 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 33: Viewpoint 310.2.003: Summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 32) is characterised by garden vegetation and roadside vegetation and the A446 Stonebridge Road in the foreground. Middle ground views are partially filtered by vegetation in the foreground and are of a generally flat landform of fields and vegetation bordering the M42. Background views are largely filtered by vegetation in the foreground and middle ground and are of a rising landform of fields and a vegetated ridge line.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 33) the vegetation in the foreground and middle ground almost entirely obscure views of the background.

## Viewpoint 310.3.005: View west from Coleshill Memorial Park Recreation Ground

The view is representative of recreational users of the park and also users of PRoW (footpath) M70. The image is taken from this PRoW looking west.

Figure 34: Viewpoint 310.3.005: Winter view Date taken: 6 August 2012 (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 35: Viewpoint 310.3.005: Summer view Date taken: 6 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 34) is characterised by gently falling terrain of fields with trees and play areas (including lighting columns) and to the extent of the field of view, residences in Clinton Road and Park Road, in the foreground. Also within the view are the A446 Stockbridge Road and the B4114 Birmingham Road with adjacent roadside vegetation and National Grid overhead power lines. Fields and mature vegetation bordering the M42 and M6 are in the middle ground. A gently rising landform of fields and residences, including a number of high rise buildings are in the background.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 35) the view generally remains as per winter due to the slightly elevated location of the receptor.

## Viewpoint 310.3.006: View west from PRoW (footpath) M58

The view is representative of recreational users of the PRoW M58. The image is taken from the PRoW looking west.

Figure 36: Viewpoint 310.3.006: Winter view Date taken: 8 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 37: Viewpoint 310.3.006: Summer view Date taken: 31 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view (illustrated in Figure 36) is characterised by open fields crossed by National Grid overhead power lines, hedgerows bordering PRoW M58 and an agricultural building in the foreground. The upper canopies of mature vegetation bordering the River Cole, fields and National Grid overhead power lines are in the middle ground. A generally wooded ridge line with a number of high rise buildings is in the background.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 37) the view is considered to remain generally as per winter, due to the limited screening provided by the hedgerows and the open fields in the foreground.

## Viewpoint 310.4.007: View north-west from the B4114 Birmingham Road

The view is representative of transport users on the B4114 Birmingham Road. The image is taken from this road where it crosses above the M6 Toll, looking west.

Figure 38: Viewpoint 310.4.007: Winter view Date taken: 26 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 39: Viewpoint 310.4.007: Summer view Date taken: 1 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 38) is characterised by the M6 Toll and associated infrastructure and roadside vegetation, fields and National Grid overhead power lines in the foreground. Open fields, with occasional trees and crossed by National Grid overhead power lines are in the middle ground. A generally vegetated ridgeline with a number of high rise buildings is in the background of the view.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 39) views remain as per winter due to the elevated location of the receptor and open character of the M6 Toll and fields in the middle ground.

## Viewpoint 310.2.008: View south-west from residences along the B4114 Birmingham Road, Coleshill

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the B4114 Birmingham Road. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the elevation is similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the angle of the view due to the orientation of residences along the road.

Figure 40: Viewpoint 310.2.008: Winter view Date taken: 7 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 41: Viewpoint 310.2.008: Summer view Date taken: 1 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 40) is characterised the B4114 Birmingham Road and roadside trees and houses in the foreground. Middle ground views are mainly oblique and are of A446 Stonebridge Road roundabout and associated highway signage and mature road side vegetation. Views also include National Grid overhead power lines and lighting columns at the M6 Toll. Background views are oblique and are of a rising landform with a number of high rise apartment blocks.

### Summer

In summer (Figure 41) foreground and middle ground roadside vegetation is likely to further screen views.

## Viewpoint 310.2.009: View west from residences on Bramble Close, Coleshill

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Bramble Close road. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the elevation is similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the angle of the view due to the orientation of residences along the road.

Figure 42: Viewpoint 310.2.009: Winter view Date taken: 7 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 43: Viewpoint 310.2.009: Summer view Date taken: 1 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 42) is characterised by Bramble Close road, street lighting and residences in the foreground. Mature woodland and the upper sections of National Grid overhead power lines are in the middle ground of the view. The upper sections of high rise buildings in Smith's End and upper sections of National Grid overhead power lines are in the background.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 43) mature vegetation in the middle ground further screens views.

## Viewpoint 310.2.010: View south-west from residences on Lawnsdale Close, Coleshill

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Lawnsdale Close road. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the elevation and angle of view are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the vegetation within the view.

Figure 44: Viewpoint 310.2.010: Winter view Date taken: 26 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 45: Viewpoint 310.2.010: Summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 44) is characterised by the A446 Stonebridge Road, with lighting columns and roadside vegetation in the foreground. Middle ground views are partially filtered by vegetation in the foreground and are of fields crossed by National Grid overhead power lines, the vegetated embankments of the M42 and M6 Toll and the upper sections of gantries and lighting columns. A number of high rise buildings are in the background although largely filtered by vegetation in the foreground and middle ground.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 45) foreground and vegetation in the middle ground is likely to further filter views.

### **Viewpoint 311.2.001: View south from Coleshill Hall Cottages**

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

#### **Winter**

The view is likely to be characterised by mature garden vegetation and trees bordering Gilson Drive in the foreground. Fields and mature vegetation bordering the M6 Toll are in the middle ground, although partially filtered by vegetation in the foreground. Fields with intermittent vegetation are in the background, although largely filtered by vegetation in the foreground and middle ground.

#### **Summer**

In summer the vegetation in the foreground will further screen views towards.

#### **Night-time**

At night, the middle ground is likely to be lit by motorway lighting and vehicles on the M6 Toll, although this is likely to be partially filtered by vegetation in the foreground.

## Viewpoint 311.3.003: View south-east from PRoW (footpath) M54

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW M54. The image is taken from the PRoW looking south-east.

Figure 46: Viewpoint 311.3.003: Winter view Date taken: 10 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 47: Viewpoint 311.3.003: Summer view Date taken: 8 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 46) is characterised by vegetation in the foreground. Middle ground views are partially filtered by the vegetation in the foreground and are of fields with hedgerow. The Belt and The Catmore woodlands, National Grid overhead power lines and high rise buildings in Smith's Wood are in the background, although largely filtered by intervening vegetation.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 47) vegetation in the foreground further screens the view.

## Viewpoint 311.3.004: View north-east from PRoW (footpath) M55

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW M55. The image is taken from the PRoW looking north-east.

Figure 48: Viewpoint 311.3.004: Winter view Date taken: 10 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 49: Viewpoint 311.3.004: Summer view Date taken: 8 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view (illustrated in Figure 48), is characterised by a field which is open in character and crossed by telegraph poles in the foreground. Fields and the boundary vegetation and the roof line of residences along Vicarage Lane, Water Orton are in the middle ground. Coleshill and National Grid overhead power lines are in the background.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 49) the view remains as per winter due to the open character of the fields in the foreground.

## Viewpoint 311.2.005: View north-east from Attleboro Farm

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Attleboro Lane. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements and angle of view are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation from upper storeys.

Figure 50: Viewpoint 311.2.005: Winter view Date taken: 10 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length). (stitched panorama)



Figure 51: Viewpoint 311.2.005: Summer view Date taken: 8 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 50) is characterised by Attleboro Lane and roadside hedgerows with mature trees in the foreground. Middle ground views are of fields which are generally open in character. A generally wooded ridgeline with residences in Water Orton forms the background of the view.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 51) vegetation in the foreground further screens the view.

### Night-time

At night, the view foreground and middle ground views are not lit. There is some sky glow from residences in Water Orton in background views.

## Viewpoint 311.2.006: View east from residences in Gilson, including Gilson Hall

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW (footpath) M62. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements and angle of view are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation from upper storeys. The view is also considered to be representative of recreational users of PRoW M62.

Figure 52: Viewpoint 311.2.006: Winter view Date taken: 11 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length). (stitched panorama)



Figure 53: Viewpoint 311.2.006: Summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length). (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 52) is characterised by a rising landform of fields, which are open in character and bordered by hedgerows and trees in the foreground. These fields are crossed by National Grid overhead power lines. The upper canopies of mature vegetation and the church steeple in Coleshill are in the middle ground. A generally wooded ridge line and National Grid overhead power lines form the background of the view.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 53) the view is considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the fields in the foreground.

## Viewpoint 311.3.007: View south-east from PRoW (footpath) M54

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW M54. The image is taken from the Gilson Drive, crossing the M42 looking south-east.

Figure 54: Viewpoint 311.3.007: Winter view Date taken: 15 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 55: Viewpoint 311.3.007: Summer view Date taken: 8 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 54) is characterised by Gilson Drive and metal railings, the M42 with lighting columns and a vegetated embankment in the foreground. The M42 and upper sections of National Grid overhead power lines are in the middle ground. Residences in Coleshill situated across a rising landform are in the background.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 55) the view is considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the elements in the foreground.

### **Viewpoint 311.6.008: View south-east from Coleshill Manor Office Campus**

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

#### **Winter**

The view is likely to be characterised by mature trees within the campus grounds and along South Drive in the foreground. Middle ground views are likely to be of mature vegetation bordering the River Cole, a falling landform of fields crossed by National Grid overhead power lines. Lighting columns along the B4114 Birmingham Road, fields and residences in Coleshill are in the background.

#### **Summer**

In summer vegetation in the foreground and middle ground is likely to further screen views.

## Viewpoint 312.3.001: View north-west from PRoW (footpath) M56

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW M56. The image is taken from this PRoW M56, approximately mid way between the A446 Stonebridge Road and the River Cole, looking north-west.

Figure 56: Viewpoint 312.3.001: Winter view Date taken: 15 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 57: Viewpoint 312.3.001: Summer view Date taken: 31 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 56) is characterised by a field which is open in character and bordered by hedgerows in the foreground. The field is also crossed by National Grid overhead power lines. Middle ground views are of fields, vegetation bordering the River Cole, National Grid overhead power lines and the M42. A rising landform with mature trees and buildings within Coleshill Manor Office Campus form the background of the view.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 57) the view remains generally as per winter due to the open character of the fields in the foreground. However, the vegetation in the background further screens views of Coleshill Manor Office Campus.

## Viewpoint 312.3.002: View north-west from PRoW (footpath) M56

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW. The image is taken from this PRoW, approximately mid way between the River Cole and Gilson Drive, looking north-west.

Figure 58: Viewpoint 312.3.002: Winter view Date taken: 15 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length). (stitched panorama)



Figure 59: Viewpoint 312.3.002: Summer view Date taken: 31 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 58) is characterised by fields which are open in character and crossed by telegraph poles in the foreground. Mature field boundaries, National Grid overhead power lines and the upper sections of signage along the M42 are in the middle ground. The upper sections of National Grid overhead power lines are in the background.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 59) the view remains as per winter due to the open character of the fields in the foreground.

## Viewpoint 312.2.003: View south-west from residences along the B4117 Gilson Road

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the B4117 Gilson Road. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements and angle of view are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the proximity of this road within the view.

Figure 60: Viewpoint 312.2.003: Winter view Date taken: 7 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 61: Viewpoint 312.2.003: Summer view Date taken: 6 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (Figure 60) is characterised by the B4117 Gilson Road and intermittent vegetation and fields which are open in character in the foreground. A gently falling landform of fields and vegetation, crossed by National Grid overhead power lines and the upper sections of motorway signage is in the middle ground. A generally wooded ridge line and the continuation of the National Grid overhead power lines form the background of the view.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 61) vegetation in the middle foreground further screens view.

## Viewpoint 312.2.004: View west from residences along the A446 Lichfield Road and Wantage Road

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Wantage Road. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements and angle of view are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation from residences.

Figure 62: Viewpoint 312.2.004: Winter view Date taken: 15 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 63: Viewpoint 312.2.004: Summer view Date taken: 6 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 62) is characterised by the A446 Lichfield Road and adjacent roadside vegetation and a single residence in the foreground. A rising landform of fields, although partially filtered by vegetation in the foreground is in the middle ground. The upper sections of National Grid overhead power lines are in the background.

### Summer

In summer, (Figure 63) the vegetation in the foreground further screens views.

## Viewpoint 312.2.005: Views west from residences and Grimstock Country House Hotel along the B4117 Gilson Road

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Gilson Road. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the angle of view due to the orientation of the receptor.

Figure 64: Viewpoint 312.2.005: Winter view Date taken: 19 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 65: Viewpoint 312.2.005: Summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 64) is characterised by the B4117 Gilson Road and roadside vegetation in the foreground. Fields, which are generally open in character and crossed by National Grid overhead power lines are in the middle ground. Background views are of the vegetated embankments of the M6 Toll.

### Summer

In summer, (Figure 65) vegetation in the foreground further screen views.

### Night-time

At night, the foreground of the view is lit by vehicles on the B4117 Gilson Road.

## Viewpoint 312.2.007: View south-west from residences along the B4117 Lichfield Road

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Doris Road. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements and angle of view are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation.

Figure 66: Viewpoint 312.2.007: Winter view Date taken: 7 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 67: Viewpoint 312.2.007: Summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 66) is characterised by the B4117 Lichfield Road and open space with mature trees in the foreground. Open space, mature vegetation and the A446 Stonebridge Road bridge crossing the River Cole and lighting columns along this road are in the middle ground. The upper canopies of mature trees are in the background.

### Summer

In summer, (Figure 67) vegetation in the foreground and middle ground further screen views.

## Viewpoint 312.2.008: View west from residences on Old Mill Road

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Old Mill Road. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements and angle of view are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation.

Figure 68: Viewpoint 312.2.008: Winter view Date taken: 17 April 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 69: Viewpoint 312.2.008: Summer view Date taken: 13 June 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length). (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 68) is characterised by Old Mill Road and roadside vegetation in the foreground. The A446 Stonebridge Road with associated lighting columns and signage is in the middle ground, largely filtered by vegetation in the foreground. A generally vegetated ridge line forms the background of the view.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 69) the vegetation in the foreground further screens views.

## Viewpoint 313.2.002: View south-west from residences along Attleboro Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Attleboro Lane. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation and angle of view.

Figure 70: Viewpoint 313.2.002: Winter view Date taken: 10 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 71: Viewpoint 313.2.002: Summer view Date taken: 8 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 70) is characterised by Attleboro Lane and bordering mature vegetation, lighting columns and telegraph poles in the foreground. Fields and hedgerows are in the middle ground, although largely filtered by vegetation along Attleboro Lane in the foreground. The vegetated embankments of the M42 are in the background, although largely filtered by the intervening vegetation.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 71) vegetation in the foreground almost entirely obscured the middle ground and background of the view.

### **Viewpoint 313.2.003: View south from residences along Vicarage Lane, including Water Orton Primary School.**

Due to no publicly accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

#### **Winter**

The view is likely to be characterised by garden and field boundary vegetation bordering the residences and Water Orton Primary School in the foreground. Small to medium scale fields divided by hedgerows with mature trees are in the middle ground, although partially filtered by vegetation in the foreground. The vegetated embankments of the M42 are in the background, although largely filtered by intervening vegetation.

#### **Summer**

In summer, the vegetation in the foreground will further screen views.

## Viewpoint 313.2.004: View south from residences on the Birmingham Road and Plank Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Plank Lane. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation and angle of view.

Figure 72: Viewpoint 313.2.004: Winter view Date taken: 10 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 73: Viewpoint 313.2.004: Summer view Date taken: 8 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 72) is characterised by Plank Lane and the roadside vegetation with partially filtered views of fields in the foreground. Fields divided by hedgerows with mature trees are in the middle ground. The vegetated embankments of the M42 are in the background although partially filtered by intervening vegetation.

### Summer

In summer, (Figure 73) vegetation in the foreground and middle ground further screens views.

## Viewpoint 313.2.006: View south from residences on Coleshill Road

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Coleshill Road. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements and angle of view are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation.

Figure 74: Viewpoint 313.2.006: Winter view Date taken: 19th March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 75: Viewpoint 313.2.006: Summer Date taken: 8 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view (illustrated in Figure 74), is characterised by Coleshill Road, adjacent hedgerows and Vicarage Lane in the foreground. Fields and mature trees, although partially filtered by hedgerows in the foreground, are in the middle ground. The upper canopies of mature vegetation and signage on the M42 are in the background.

### Summer

In summer (Figure 75), hedgerows and vegetation in the middle ground further screen views.

## Viewpoint 313.2.007: View south from residences along the B4117 Watton Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the B4117 Watton Lane. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements and angle of view are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation.

Figure 76: Viewpoint 313.2.007: Winter view Date taken: 10 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 77: Viewpoint 313.2.007: Summer Date taken: 1 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view (illustrated in Figure 76), is characterised by the B4117 Watton Lane with lighting columns road signage and roadside vegetation in the foreground. Fields which are open in character and the vegetated embankments of the M42 are in the middle ground, although partially filtered by the vegetation in the foreground. The vegetated embankments of the M42 are in the background, although partially filtered by intervening vegetation.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 77), the vegetation along the B4117 Watton Lane will further screen views.

### Night-time

At night, the foreground is lit by street lighting and vehicles on the B4117 Watton Lane. Lighting on the M42, in the middle ground, is partially filtered by intervening vegetation.

## Viewpoint 313.4.010: View north from the B4117 Gilson Road

The view is representative of transport users of the B4117 Gilson Road. The image is taken from this road looking north.

Figure 78: Viewpoint 313.4.010: Winter view Date taken: 8 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 79: Viewpoint 313.4.010: Summer view Date taken: 1 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 78) is characterised by the B4117 Gilson Road, roadside hedgerows and the vegetated embankment of the M42 in the foreground. The B4117 Gilson Road and gantries and lighting columns along the M42 are in the middle ground. National Grid overhead power lines, the junction with the B4117 Watton Lane and vegetation and lighting columns along the M42 are in the background.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 79) the view is considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the B4117 Gilson Road and the elevated position of the M42.

## Viewpoint 313.2.013: View north-east from residences in Wakefield Grove

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from Marsh Lane. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation and the proximity of vegetation in the foreground.

Figure 80: Viewpoint 313.2.013: Winter view Date taken: 5 April 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 81: Viewpoint 313.2.013: Summer view Date taken: 10 July 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 80) is characterised by garden vegetation and a field, which is open in character and bordered by vegetation along Marsh Road and fencing along the Birmingham and Derby line in the foreground. Fields, Mallard Cottages, the railway fencing and mature vegetation along Marsh Lane and partially filtered views of a lake are in the middle ground. The vegetated embankments of the M6 Toll, the upper sections of signage, gantries and lighting columns and National Grid overhead power lines are in the background.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 81) the vegetation in the middle ground further screens elements along the M6 Toll in the background.

## Viewpoint 314.2.001: View west from residences at Chattle Hill and Gorseay Way

Due to restricted access the image is taken from Gorseay Lane. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the angle of view is similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the proximity of vegetation in the foreground.

Figure 82: Viewpoint 314.2.001: Winter view Date taken: 19 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 83: Viewpoint 314.2.001: Summer view Date taken: 6 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view (illustrated in Figure 82) is characterised by vegetation and partially filtered views of Chattle Road and Gorseay Way in the foreground. Middle ground views are partially filtered by the vegetation in the foreground and are of the A446 Lichfield Road with associated signage and lighting columns and fields crossed by National Grid overhead power lines. Background views are of a largely filtered by foreground and vegetation in the middle ground and are of the vegetated embankments of the M6 Toll.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 83) the vegetation in the foreground further screens views.

### Night-time

At night the foreground is lit by street lighting on Chattle Road and Gorseay Way and by vehicles on these roads. The middle ground of the view is lit by street lighting on the A446 Lichfield Road. Both views of lighting in the foreground and middle ground are partially filtered by vegetation in the foreground.

## Viewpoint 314.6.002: View west from Coleshill Industrial Estate

Due to restricted access the image is taken from the road network within the industrial estate. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the angle of view is similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation and proximity of the A446 Lichfield Road.

Figure 84: Viewpoint 314.6.002: Winter view Date taken: 19 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 85: Viewpoint 314.6.002: Summer view Date taken: 6 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 84) is characterised by vegetation and the A446 Lichfield Road in the foreground. The vegetation and fields are in the middle ground. The upper sections of National Grid overhead power lines are in the background.

### Summer

In summer (Figure 85) the vegetation in the foreground will further screen views.

## Viewpoint 315.3.002: View east from PRoW (footpath) M36

The view is representative of recreational users of the PRoW M36. The image is taken from this PRoW looking east.

Figure 86: Viewpoint 315.3.002: Winter view Date taken: 17 April 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 87: Viewpoint 315.3.002: Summer view Date taken: 8 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 86) is characterised by a field, open in character, crossed by telegraph poles and mature vegetation along the River Cole and as field boundaries and the River Cole in the foreground. Mature vegetation and the upper sections of buildings within Lakeside Business Park are in the middle ground. A generally wooded ridge line and the upper sections of National Grid overhead power lines and signage along the M42 and M6 Toll are in the background.

### Summer

In summer, (illustrated in Figure 87) vegetation within the middle ground and background will further screen views.

## Viewpoint 315.4.003: View east from Curdworth Bridge on the A446 Lichfield Road

The view is representative of transport users of the A446 Lichfield Road. The image is taken from this road, on the Curdworth Bridge looking east.

Figure 88: Viewpoint 315.4.003: Winter view Date taken: 17 April 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 89: Viewpoint 315.4.003: Summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 88) is characterised by Curdworth Bridge, the River Tame and adjacent vegetation and the Birmingham and Derby Line bridge across this river in the foreground. Fields with vegetation and a large scale industrial building and chimney stack within the National Distribution Park are in the middle ground. A generally vegetated ridge line and National Grid overhead power lines are in the background.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 89) the view is considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the River Tame.

## Viewpoint 370.2.002: View north from residences on Lanchester Way

Due to restricted access the image is taken from the junction of Rover Drive and Lanchester Way. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements and elevation are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the angle of view due to the orientations of residences.

Figure 90: Viewpoint 370.2.002: Winter view Date taken: 11 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 91: Viewpoint 370.2.002: Summer view Date taken: 28 June 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 90) is characterised by Lanchester Way and the adjacent verges, lighting columns and signage in the foreground. Mature woodland and largely filtered views of Lanchester Park are in the middle ground. The upper sections of gantries along the M6 are in the background.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 91) the vegetation in the middle ground will further screen views.

## Viewpoint 370.2.003: View north-west from residences in Singer Croft

Due to restricted access the image is taken from Lanchester Way. The image is considered similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements and elevation are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the angle of view due to the orientations of residences.

Figure 92: Viewpoint 370.2.003: Winter view Date taken: 11 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 93: Viewpoint 370.2.003: Summer view Date taken: 28 June 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



### Winter

The view, (illustrated in Figure 92) is characterised by Lanchester road and the verges with individual mature trees, lighting columns and a car-parking area in the foreground. Lanchester Park and school buildings are in the middle ground. The vegetated embankments of the A452 Chester Road and upper sections of National Grid overhead power lines are in the background.

### Summer

In summer (illustrated in Figure 93) the vegetation in the foreground will further screen views.

## **Viewpoint 371.2.001: View south from residences on the B4118 Birmingham Road/Water Orton Road**

Due to no publicly accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

### **Winter**

The view is likely to be characterised by the B4118 Birmingham Road and roadside vegetation in the foreground. Middle ground views are likely to partially filtered and of fields with hedgerows and the vegetated embankments of the M6. The upper sections of buildings within Smith's Wood are likely to be visible in the background.

### **Summer**

In summer, the vegetation in the foreground will further screen views.

### **Night-time**

At night, the view is lit by vehicles on the B4118 Birmingham Road / Water Orton Road, in both the foreground and middle ground of the view.

# Part 3 – Assessment matrices

## 5 Landscape assessment matrix

5.1.1 Table 2 summarises the assessment of significance for all the LCAs identified within the study area. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2. Non-significant effects (minor or negligible) are summarised in part 4 of this volume. For some LCAs it has been identified that no further assessment is required on one of the assessment years. This is on the basis that, through application of professional judgement it has been determined that no significant effects would occur and therefore no further assessment has been undertaken.

Table 2: Landscape assessment matrix

Landscape character area	Construction	Operation year 1 (2026)	Operation year 15 (2041)	Operation year 60 (2086)
M42 Corridor LCA  (This LCA is also within CFA24 Birmingham Interchange and Chelmsley Wood)	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
Blythe Valley Parkland Farmlands LCA  (This LCA is also within CFA24 Birmingham Interchange and Chelmsley Wood)	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
Cole Valley LCA  (This LCA is also within CFA20 Curdworth to Middleton, CFA24 Birmingham Interchange and Chelmsley Wood and CFA25 Castle Bromwich and Bromford)	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
Tame Valley Wetlands LCA  (This LCA is also within CFA20 Curdworth to Middleton)	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
Outer Birmingham East Residential LCA	No further assessment required			
Coleshill and Cole End Settlement LCA	No further assessment required			
Water Orton Settlement LCA	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
Hams Hall Industrial and Distribution LCA  (This LCA is also within CFA20 Curdworth to Middleton)	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
River Tame Floodplain LCA  (This LCA is also within CFA25 Castle Bromwich and Bromford)	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse

## 6 Visual assessment matrix

6.1.1 Table 3 summarises the assessment of significance for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2. Non-significant effects (minor or negligible) are summarised in part 4 of this volume. For some viewpoints it has been identified that no further assessment is required in one of the assessment year/seasons. This is on the basis that, through application of professional judgement, it has been determined that no significant effects would occur and therefore no further assessment has been undertaken. The night-time assessment has only been undertaken for residential, hotel and healthcare receptors with a view of proposed continuous lighting during either construction or operation.

Table 3: Visual assessment matrix

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041) summer	Operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time		
306.2.002	View west from residences on the B4117 Coventry Road and High Lodge, Coleshill	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
306.2.004	View south-west from Packington Lane Farm	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment	No further assessment
307.3.003	View east from PRoW (Green Lane ) M77	No further assessment	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
307.2.007	View east from residences along Newby Grove, Bacon's End	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment	No further assessment
308.2.004	View west from residences on Hall Walk, Coleshill	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment	No further assessment
308.3.005	View west from PRoW (footpath) M77	No further assessment	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
309.3.001	View east from Woodlands Cemetery and Crematorium car-park	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required				
309.6.004	View east from Solihull College, Woodlands Campus, Smith's Wood	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	Negligible
309.3.005	View east from PRoW (footpath) M58	No further assessment	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
309.2.006	View east from residences in Birkbeck House, Kingshurst	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
309.3.007	View north-east from Woodlands Cemetery and Crematorium	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
310.2.001	View north-west from New Cottages	Major adverse	Negligible	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse
310.2.003	View west from residences on Digby Road, Coleshill	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
310.3.005	View west from Coleshill Memorial Park Recreation Ground	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
310.4.007	View north-west from the B4114 Birmingham Road	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041) summer	Operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time		
310.2.008	View south-west from residences along the B4114 Birmingham Road, Coleshill	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
310.2.009	View north-west from residences on Bramble Close, Coleshill	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required				
310.2.010	View south-west from residences on Lawndale Close, Coleshill	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
311.2.001	View south from Coleshill Hall Cottages	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
311.3.003	View south-east from PRoW (footpath) M54	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
311.3.004	View north-east from PRoW (footpath) M55	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
311.2.005	View north-east from Attleboro Farm	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
311.2.006	View east, from residences in Gilson, including Gilson Hall	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
311.3.007	View south-east from PRoW (footpath) M54	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
311.6.008	View south-east from Coleshill Manor	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
312.3.001	View south-west from PRoW (footpath) M56	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
312.3.002	View west from PRoW (footpath) M56	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
312.2.003	View south-west from residences along the B4117 Gilson Road	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
312.2.004	View west from residences along the A446 Lichfield Road and Wantage Road	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
312.2.005	Views west from residences and Grimstock Country House Hotel along the B4117 Gilson Road	Major adverse	Negligible	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
312.2.007	View south-west from residences along the B4117 Lichfield Road	Negligible	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
312.2.008	View west from residences on Old Mill Road	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
313.2.002	View south-west from residences along Attleboro Lane	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Negligible
313.2.003	View south from residences along Vicarage Lane, including Water Orton Primary School	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
313.2.004	View south from residences on the Birmingham Road and Plank Lane	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required

Viewpoints		Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041) summer	Operation year 60 (2086) summer
		Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time		
313.2.006	View south from residences along Coleshill Road	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
313.2.007	View south from residences along the B4117 Watton Lane	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
313.4.010	View north from the B4117 Gilson Road	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
313.2.013	View north-east from residences in Wakefield Grove	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required				
314.2.001	View west from residences at Chattle Hill and Gorsey Way	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
314.6.002	View west from Coleshill Industrial Estate	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
315.3.002	View east from PRoW footpath (M36)	Negligible	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
315.4.003	View east from Curdworth Bridge, on the A446 Lichfield Road	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
370.2.002	View north from residences on Lanchester Way	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required				
370.2.003	View north-west from residences in Singer Croft	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required				
371.2.001	View south from residences on the B4118 Birmingham Road/Water Orton Road	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required

# Part 4 – Schedule of non-significant effects

## 7 Temporary effects arising during construction

7.1.1 Due to the scale of the construction activities, works would be highly visible in many locations and would have the potential to give rise to significant effects which cannot be mitigated. This is commonplace with construction of major infrastructure projects, but it should be noted that these effects are temporary in nature and relate to the peak construction phase. Effects during other phases of works are likely to be less due to less construction equipment being required at the time and a reduced intensity of construction activity.

### 7.2 Landscape assessment

7.2.1 Table 4 summarises the assessment for all the LCAs identified within the study area, which are considered to experience non-significant effects (minor or negligible) during construction of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2.

Table 4: Schedule of non-significant landscape effects during construction

Landscape character area	Description of effect
M42 Corridor LCA  (This LCA is also within CFA24 Birmingham Interchange and Chelmsley Wood)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
Blythe Valley Parkland Farmlands LCA  (This LCA is also within CFA24 Birmingham Interchange and Chelmsley Wood)	<p>The Proposed Scheme lies largely outside of this LCA within this study area, separated from it by the A452 Chester Road/A446 Stonebridge Road. Minor realignment of the A452 Chester Road and the creation of balancing ponds will encroach into the edge of the LCA but few landscape elements of the LCA will be directly affected or removed. Effects on landscape character will therefore be predominantly indirect and relate to views of construction activity and presence of temporary incongruous elements in the rural landscape, including cranes, vehicles and construction plant as well as loss of vegetation within views. The change to the LCA as a whole, given minimal direct loss of landscape elements and the presence of the A452 Chester Road/A446 Stonebridge Road between the closest point of the LCA and the site, is of low magnitude.</p> <p>Construction activity will introduce vehicles, disturbance and lighting into an area which is of medium tranquillity. However, given the presence of the existing intervening A452 Chester Road, tranquillity, if affected, will not be reduced from a medium level during construction.</p> <p>Construction will involve no loss of characteristic landscape elements. A low proportion of the LCA will be indirectly impacted and overall the change will be of negligible magnitude, which assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
Cole Valley LCA  (This LCA is also within CFA20 Curdworth to Middleton, CFA24 Birmingham Interchange and Chelmsley Wood and CFA25 Castle Bromwich and Bromford)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.
Tame Valley Wetlands LCA  (This LCA is also within CFA20 Curdworth to Middleton)	<p>The introduction of components, such as cranes, haul roads and associated works traffic, construction compounds and the construction activities associated with the new embankment, track and track bedding, will be prominent elements, but will not be out of character with the existing landform in this locality. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the character area will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
Outer Birmingham East Residential LCA	No further assessment required.
Coleshill and Coles End Settlement LCA	No further assessment required.
Water Orton Settlement LCA	<p>The Proposed Scheme will cross a localised section of this LCA, at Attleboro Lane, to the south of Water Orton. Construction activity will introduce construction plant; require the demolition of properties, formation of embankments, and construction of a new balancing pond, road diversions, culverting works and vegetation removal. This activity is considered to result in a minor loss and alteration to key characteristics of the LCA. Due to the proximity of the M46/M6 link the tranquillity is not considered to be affected. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area will result in minor adverse effect.</p>
Hams Hall Industrial and Distribution LCA  (This LCA is also within CFA20 Curdworth to Middleton)	<p>The loss of self set riverside vegetation will represent a very minor loss at the local level. The introduction of construction plant, haul roads and construction compounds and the construction activities associated with the new viaduct and track will result in the addition of components that form largely inconspicuous elements within the existing landscape character. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the character area will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
River Tame Floodplain LCA  (This LCA is also within CFA25 Castle Bromwich and Bromford)	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2

## 7.3 Visual assessment

7.3.1 Table 5 summarises the assessment for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area, which are considered to experience non-significant effects (minor or negligible) during construction of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2. The construction assessment has been undertaken during winter, in line with best practice guidance, to ensure a robust assessment. However, in some cases, visibility of construction activities may be reduced during summer when vegetation, if present in a view, would be in leaf.

Table 5: Schedule of non-significant visual effects during construction

Viewpoint	Description of effect
306.2.002 View west from residences on the B4117 Coventry Road and High Lodge, Coleshill	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.</p> <p>At night the continuous lighting of the Coleshill Heath Road underbridge satellite compound, the temporary workers accommodation site 5 and the M6 Motorway north viaduct (south) satellite compounds will be located in the middle ground of the view. These will be in the context of existing lighting in the foreground of the view and are considered to result in no perceptible deterioration or improvement in the view at night. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible and the effect negligible.</p>
306.2.004 View west from Packington Lane Farm	<p>Views of the upper sections of cranes constructing the Coleshill Heath Road underbridge, the M6 motorway viaducts (south and north) and their approach embankments will be visible in background views above the vegetated ridge line. These views will be partially filtered by intervening vegetation and in relation to existing views of Little Packington landfill site are considered to be one of a series of components in the wider panoramic view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
307.3.003 View east from PRoW (Green Lane) M77	No further assessment has been undertaken as the PRoW will be closed during construction.
308.2.004 View west from residences on Hall Walk, Coleshill	<p>Views of construction plant crossing the A446 Stonebridge Road will be visible in the foreground. These views are considered to reflect the existing character of views of traffic. The construction of the Coleshill viaducts (east and west) and approach embankments will be visible in the middle ground of the view. This will include for the upper sections of cranes and the relocation of existing National Grid overhead power lines. These views will be largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
308.3.005 View west from PRoW M77	No further assessment has been undertaken as the PRoW will be closed during construction.
309.3.001 View east from Woodlands Cemetery and Crematorium car-park	<p>The upper sections of cranes constructing Coleshill viaducts (west and east) will be visible in background views and largely filtered by intervening vegetation. These new features that are largely inconspicuous when viewed from the receptor. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in a negligible effect.</p>
309.6.004 View east from Solihull College, Woodlands Campus, Smith's Wood	<p>The construction of the Coleshill viaducts (east and west) will be visible in the middle ground of the view. This will include views of cranes, the formation of approach embankments, relocation of National Grid overhead power lines and construction plant crossing the fields via the haul roads. Due to the elevated location of the receptor, these elements will be continuously highly visible across a wide extent of the frame of view, although viewed alongside existing elements within the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be medium.</p> <p>The medium magnitude of change assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
309.3.005 View east from PRoW (footpath) M58	No further assessment as the PRoW will be closed during construction.
309.2.006 View east from residences in Birkbeck House, Kingshurst	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.</p> <p>At night the continuous lighting of the construction compounds within the background of the view will be seen against the existing lighting in the foreground and the background, particularly that on the M42 and M6. Therefore it is considered that there will not be a perceptible deterioration or improvement in the view at night. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible and the effect negligible.</p>
309.3.007 View north-east from Woodlands Cemetery and Crematorium	<p>The upper sections of cranes constructing the River Cole viaducts (east and west) and their approach embankment formation will be visible in background views, above the vegetation in the middle ground. Overall this activity is considered to be largely filtered by this and foreground vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
310.2.001 View north-west from New Cottages	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2</p> <p>At night, the continuous lighting of the Coleshill west viaduct satellite compound will be seen against existing lighting in the foreground on the B4114 Birmingham Road and additionally will be viewed at an oblique angle. Therefore it is considered that there will not be a perceptible deterioration or improvement in the view at night. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible and the effect negligible.</p>
310.2.003 View west from residences on Digby Road, Coleshill	<p>Construction plant on the A446 Stonebridge Road will be visible in foreground views. This is considered to be characteristic of existing views of traffic. The upper sections of cranes construction Coleshill viaduct (east and west) will be visible in background views. These background views will be largely filtered by foreground and vegetation in the middle ground. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>

Viewpoint	Description of effect
310.3.005 View west from Coleshill Memorial Park Recreation Ground	<p>Construction plant crossing the A446 Stonebridge Road and the B4114 Birmingham Road will be visible in foreground views. This activity is considered to reflect the character of existing views of traffic. The upper sections of cranes constructing Coleshill viaduct (east and west) will be visible in middle ground views. In the context of views of existing National Grid overhead power lines and the buildings on eastern edge of Birmingham, the activity is considered to be largely characteristic of the existing views. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
310.2.008 View south-west from residences along the B4114 Birmingham Road, Coleshill	<p>The upper sections of cranes constructing Coleshill viaducts (east and west) will be visible in middle ground views. In the context of existing views of National Grid overhead power lines and the residences in east Birmingham, the construction activity is considered to be one of a series of components in the view and viewed obliquely. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
310.2.009 View north-west from residences on Bramble Close, Coleshill	<p>The upper sections of cranes constructing Coleshill viaducts (east and west) will be visible in background views. In the context of existing views of vegetation, National Grid overhead power lines and the residences in east Birmingham, the construction activity is considered to be an inconspicuous elements in the view and viewed obliquely. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect, due to no perceptible deterioration in the existing view.</p>
312.3.001 View west from PRoW (footpath) M56	<p>The upper sections of cranes constructing the M42 Coleshill south viaduct and M42 Coleshill north viaduct will be visible in middle ground views above the vegetation along the M42. The embankment formation and cranes constructing the River Cole viaducts (east and west) will be visible in background views. These will be additional new features which are considered to be characteristic of the view in relation to the National Grid overhead power lines in the foreground. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
312.2.003 View south-west from residences along the B4117 Gilson Road	<p>Views of construction plant crossing the B4117 Gilson Road will be visible in foreground views. This is considered to reflect the character of views of existing vehicles. The upper sections of cranes constructing the M42 Coleshill north viaduct will be visible in middle ground views approximately 14m above existing ground level. In the context of existing views of National Grid overhead power lines, this activity is considered to introduce features that are continuously visible, but are largely characteristic of the existing view from a receptor. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
312.2.004 View west from residences along the A446 Lichfield Road and Wantage Road	<p>The upper sections of the cranes constructing the M42 Coleshill north viaduct will be visible in middle ground views above the existing vegetation. This is considered a minor alteration to existing views. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effect.</p>
312.2.005 Views west from residences and Grimstock Country House Hotel along the B4117 Gilson Road	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2</p> <p>At night the continuous lighting of the M42 Coleshill north viaduct satellite will be located in middle ground views and largely filtered by intervening vegetation and set against existing lighting in the foreground of the view on the B4117 Gilson Road. Therefore it is considered that there will not be a perceptible deterioration or improvement in the view at night. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible and the effect negligible.</p>
312.2.007 View south-west from residences along the B4117 Lichfield Road	<p>The upper sections of cranes constructing the M42 Coleshill south viaduct will be visible in background views above the existing vegetation. These are considered to be an inconspicuous elements when set against existing background views. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effect.</p>
312.2.008 View west from residences on Old Mill Road	<p>The upper sections of cranes constructing the M42 Coleshill south viaduct and M42 Coleshill north viaduct will be visible in middle ground views above the vegetation along the M42. The embankment formation of the River Cole viaducts (east and west) and the upper sections of cranes associated with this will be visible in background views. All these activities will be largely filtered by foreground and vegetation in the middle ground. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
313.2.004 View south from residences on the Birmingham Road and Plank Lane	<p>The upper sections of cranes constructing the Attleboro Lane overbridge and Attleboro flyover will be visible in background views above the intervening field vegetation. This activity is considered to be a minor alteration to existing views. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
313.2.013 View north-east from residences in Wakefield Grove	<p>The upper sections of cranes constructing the River Tame west viaduct and Water Orton no.2 viaduct will be visible in background views beyond the M6 Toll and M42. In the context of views of National Grid overhead power lines the cranes will be largely inconspicuous in the background of the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>
314.2.001 View west from residences at Chattle Hill and Gorsey Way	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2</p> <p>The continuous lighting of the Chattle Hill Box Structure satellite compound will be located in the foreground of the view. This will be partially filtered by vegetation and within the context of street lighting and vehicle lighting on Chattle Hill and Gorsey Way. Therefore it is considered that there will not be a perceptible deterioration or improvement in the view at night. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible and the effect negligible.</p>

Viewpoint	Description of effect
315.3.002 View east from PRoW (footpath) M36	<p>The upper sections of cranes constructing the River Tame will be visible in background views beyond the M6 Toll and M42. In the context of views of National Grid overhead power lines the cranes will be largely inconspicuous in the background of the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>
370.2.002 View north from residences on Lanchester Way	<p>In winter construction activity including the construction of the Water Orton cutting will be visible, although heavily filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>
370.2.003 View north-west from residences in Singer Croft	<p>In winter construction activity including the construction of the Water Orton cutting will be visible, although heavily filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>
371.2.001 View west from residences on the B4118 Birmingham Road/Water Orton road	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2</p> <p>At night, the continuous lighting of the B4118 Water Orton road overbridge satellite compound will be located within the middle ground of the view. This will be discernible alongside lighting from vehicles on the B4118 Birmingham Road/Water Orton Road and viewed at an oblique angle. Therefore the magnitude of change is low and the effect minor adverse.</p>

## 8 Permanent effects arising during operation

### 8.1 Landscape assessment

8.1.1 Table 6 summarises the assessment for all the LCAs identified within the study area, which are considered to experience non-significant effects (minor or negligible) during the operation of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The year 15 and year 60 assessments take into account the further integration of the Proposed Scheme into the landscape following greater maturity of the proposed planting. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2.

Table 6: Schedule of non-significant landscape effects during operation

Landscape character area	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)	Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
M42 Corridor LCA	Significantly affected. Refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected. Refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected. Refer to Volume 2
Blythe Valley Parkland Farmlands LCA  (This LCA is also within CFA24 Birmingham Interchange and Chelmsley Wood)	<p>Effects on the Blythe valley parkland farmland LCA in year 1 will be largely indirect, given that the Proposed Scheme will be located predominantly outside of the LCA within this study area. These may be summarised as; highway modifications of the A452 Chester Road which will extend into the LCA and include new carriageway alignments (the station exit link) as well as balancing lagoons and views of the Proposed Scheme as a linear element through the landscape although much of it will be in cutting in the vicinity of this LCA and therefore less prominent.</p> <p>Other effects will include introduction of substantial structures, such as the Birmingham Interchange station and people mover depot, which will be locally visible from within the LCA and influence character through erosion of the rural context and introduction of new infrastructure such as overhead gantries/power lines and over bridges and movement intensifying activity within the landscape adjacent to the LCA. Landscape elements of the LCA will be directly affected to a minimal extent in year 1 of operation. Although not mature at this stage, mitigation within the Proposed Scheme, including large scale woodland planting around the station exit link will replace vegetation lost as a result of the Proposed Scheme and reinforce characteristic landscape elements in the LCA.</p> <p>Indirect effects of the Proposed Scheme will occur as a result of views of infrastructure and movement in the landscape in year 1 and influence the rural context. Overall, given the presence of the A45 Coventry Road, the A452 Chester Road and the M42 which influence the LCA and its tranquillity the magnitude of change will be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the character area, will result in a minor adverse effect on the character of the LCA.</p>	<p>By year 15 the maturing woodland planting associated with the A452 Chester Road highway modifications and in the vicinity of the Station Exit Link will contribute positively to reinstatement of characteristic landscape elements removed during construction. The planting will contribute to reinforce landscape character and partially mitigate indirect effects on the LCA through partial screening of detracting elements associated with the Interchange. The magnitude of effect on this LCA by year 15 will remain low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the character area, will result in a minor adverse effect on the character of the LCA.</p>	<p>By year 60, woodland within the LCA planted as mitigation of visual effects and as compensation for loss of woodland during construction will be fully mature. The mature woodland will contribute positively to the LCA and reduce indirect effects derived from views of the Proposed Scheme which previously exerted an urbanising effect on the rural LCA.</p> <p>Any residual effects on the LCA will be of negligible magnitude. The negligible magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the character area will result in a negligible effect on the character of the LCA.</p>
Cole Valley LCA  (This LCA is also within CFA20 Curdworth to Middleton, CFA24 Birmingham Interchange and Chelmsley Wood and CFA25 Castle Bromwich and Bromford)	Significantly affected. Refer to Volume 2.	<p>By year 15 the planting along the route will have established, reducing the mass and scale of the new viaducts and integrate and soften the embankment profiles sides. This planting will begin to reflect the existing character of woodland blocks and that alongside the motorways. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>By year 60, the planting will have matured and further replicate the woodland character and that of the vegetation alongside the motorways. However due to the height and scale of the embankments and viaducts, the Proposed Scheme is considered to remain a minor alteration to the gently undulating landform. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to remain low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
Tame Valley Wetlands LCA  (This LCA is also within CFA20 Curdworth to Middleton)	<p>The proposed track, train traffic and steep sided embankment will be new prominent elements in this generally wider, flat alluvial landscape. However, due to the presence of landforms created by historic and current mineral extractions, these additional elements will form largely inconspicuous elements within the existing setting. Therefore, overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the character area, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	The assessment will remain unchanged.	The assessment will remain unchanged.

Landscape character area	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)	Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
Outer Birmingham East Residential LCA	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
Coleshill and Coles End Settlement LCA	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
Water Orton Settlement LCA	<p>The Proposed Scheme will be located in a localised section of the LCA, crossing Attleboro Lane. The scale of the embankments and the Attleboro Lane pumping station will be new features, but in relation to the wider extent of the LCA, are largely inconspicuous. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>By year 15, the assessment will remain unchanged from year 1 due to the scale of the embankments and presences of the Attleboro Lane pumping station.</p>	<p>By year 60, the new planting on the embankment and surrounding the Attleboro Lane pumping station will have matured. This will aid in reducing the mass of the embankments. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible effect assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.</p>
Hams Hall Industrial and Distribution LCA  (This LCA is also within CFA20 Curdworth to Middleton)	<p>The Proposed Scheme will cross a localised section of this LCA, and introduce an additional rail line of a more prominent scale than the Birmingham and Derby line. The introduction of embankments and River Tame viaduct is considered to be a minor alteration to the generally flat landform. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the character area, will result in a negligible effect.</p>	<p>The assessment for this LCA will remain unchanged from year 1 due to the continued presence of the River Tame viaduct.</p>	<p>The assessment for this LCA will remain unchanged from year 1 due to the continued presence of the River Tame viaducts (east and west).</p>
River Tame Floodplain LCA  (This LCA is also within CFA25 Castle Bromwich and Bromford)	Significantly affected. Refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected. Refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected. Refer to Volume 2

## 8.2 Visual assessment

8.2.1 Table 7 summarises the assessment for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area, which are considered to experience non-significant effects (minor or negligible) during operation of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The year 15 and year 60 assessments take into account how greater maturity of proposed planting may further screen views of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2.

Table 7: Schedule of non-significant visual effects during operation

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
	Winter	Summer		
306.2.002 View west from residences on the B4117 Coventry Road and High Lodge, Coleshill	<p>The upper sections of the trains will be visible in the middle ground of the view. This element will be viewed in the context of the existing road infrastructure, lighting columns and national Grid overhead power lines. Therefore the magnitude of change is low. The view of the Proposed Scheme from this location in the winter if year 1 operation is illustrated in Figure LV-01-123 (Volume 2, CFA19 Map Book).</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>The vegetation in the foreground is considered to almost entirely screen views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.</p>	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
306.2.004 View south-west from Packington Lane Farm	<p>The upper sections of the M6 motorway south viaduct will be visible in background views. This is considered to one of a series of components within the view in relation to views of Little Packington landfill site. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>The intervening will almost entirely obscure the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
	Winter	Summer		
307.2.007 View east from residences along Newby Grove, Bacon's End	<p>Views of the overhead line equipment on the Coleshill east viaduct and Coleshill west viaduct will be visible in middle ground views. These structures will be in the context of existing views of National Grid overhead power lines. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>The vegetation in the foreground will almost entirely obscure views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the effect is negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.</p>	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
308.2.004 View west from residences on Hall Walk, Coleshill	<p>The overhead line equipment on the Coleshill east viaduct and Coleshill east viaduct will be visible above the intervening vegetation. In the context of existing views of National Grid overhead power lines, these are considered to be largely characteristic of the existing view. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>The intervening vegetation will almost entirely obscure views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
309.6.004 View east from Solihull College, Woodlands Campus, Smith's Wood	<p>The Proposed Scheme will be visible across a wide extent of the middle ground, but within characteristic of existing views of infrastructure. Therefore the magnitude of change is medium.</p> <p>The medium magnitude of change, assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>Due to the elevated position of the receptor the view is considered to remain as per winter. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain low and the effect unchanged.</p>	<p>Planting along the Proposed Scheme will have established and largely integrate the earthworks. However, the viaducts will still be visible features but largely in context of views of existing infrastructure. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.</p>	<p>Due to the elevated position of the receptor, the view is considered to remain as per winter. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain negligible and the effect unchanged.</p>
309.3.005 View east from PRoW (footpath) M58	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>By year 15 new planting will have established on Green Lane embankment and reduce the mass of the earthworks. This vegetation in conjunction with existing vegetation within the view will largely filter views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>By year 60, new planting will have matured and almost entirely screen views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>
309.2.006 View east from residences in Birkbeck House, Kingshurst	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>By year 15 new planting along the Proposed Scheme will have established which will aid in integrating the embankments within the landscape. Additionally the planting will reflect existing views of vegetation bordering the motorways, although remaining a discernible deterioration in the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>Due to the elevated location of the receptor the magnitude of change will remain as per year 15 and the effect will be unchanged.</p>
309.3.007 View north-east from Woodlands Cemetery and Crematorium	<p>The overhead line equipment above the River Cole east viaduct and the upper sections of the Green Lane embankment will be visible in middle ground views. These views will be largely filtered by vegetation in the foreground and intervening vegetation in the middle ground. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>The vegetation in the foreground will almost entirely screen views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
310.2.003 View west from residences on Digby Road, Coleshill	<p>The upper sections of Coleshill east viaduct and Coleshill no.5 embankment will be visible in middle ground views above the vegetation bordering the M42 and M6 Toll. The views will be largely filtered by foreground and intervening vegetation and are considered to be characteristic of views of existing infrastructure. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>Vegetation in the foreground and middle ground are considered to almost entirely obscure views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
	Winter	Summer		
310.3.005 View west from Coleshill Memorial Park Recreation Ground	<p>The trains and overhead line equipment crossing the landscape on Coleshill no.4 embankment and the M42 Coleshill south viaduct will be visible in middle ground views. In the context views of existing infrastructure and the small extent of the Proposed Scheme within the view, the magnitude considered to be low.</p> <p>The view of the Proposed Scheme from this location during operation is illustrated on the photomontage shown in Figure LV-01-124 (Volume 2, CFA19 Map Book).</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>Due to the height of the Proposed Scheme and elevated position of the receptor, views will remain as per winter. Therefore the magnitude will remain low and the effect unchanged.</p>	<p>Due to the height of the Proposed Scheme views will remain as per winter. Therefore the magnitude will remain low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>Due to the height of the Proposed Scheme views will remain as per winter. Therefore the magnitude will remain low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
310.2.008 View south-west from residences along the B4114 Birmingham Road, Coleshill	<p>The upper sections of overhead line equipment will be visible within a narrow extent of middle ground views. In the context of existing views of infrastructure and the eastern edge of Birmingham, this is considered to be a viewed as a series of components. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>The intervening vegetation is considered to almost entirely screen views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.</p>	<p>No further assessment required.</p>	<p>No further assessment required.</p>
310.2.010 View south-west from residences on Lawnsdale Close, Coleshill	<p>The upper sections of the M42 Coleshill north viaduct, M42 Coleshill Box structure, M42 Coleshill south viaduct and the Coleshill no.4 embankment will be visible in the middle ground. These elements will be viewed alongside existing motorway gantries and National Grid overhead power lines. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>Due to the height of the Proposed Scheme within the view, the magnitude of change will remain as per winter, and the effect unchanged.</p>	<p>In year 15, due to the height of the Proposed Scheme within the view, the magnitude of change will remain as per winter, and the effect unchanged.</p>	<p>By year 60, the new planting will have matured to almost entirely screen views. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.</p>
311.2.001 View south from Coleshill Hall Cottages	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>The new planting in the foreground will largely filter views of the embankments and viaducts. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>The new planting will foreshorten views generally, therefore the effect is considered to remain as year 15, compared to existing views. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
311.3.003 View south-east from PRoW (footpath) M54	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>The new planting in the middle ground will largely filter views of the embankments. Views of the viaducts will remain. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>The effect is considered to remain as per year 15 due to the mass of the embankments and open views of the overhead line equipment and trains. However these views will be small in extent and in the context of existing views of infrastructure. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
311.2.006 View east, from residences in Gilson, including Gilson Hall	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>By year 15 the new planting will have established and largely filter views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, it is considered that the magnitude of change will be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>By year 60 the new planting will have established. However this is considered to foreshorten existing views across the fields. Therefore, the magnitude of change will remain as low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
	Winter	Summer		
312.3.001 View west from PRoW (footpath) M56	<p>The upper sections of trains, noise fence barriers and overhead line equipment crossing the M42 box structure will be visible in middle ground views crossing the M42/M6 Toll. This is considered to reflect existing views of motorway gantries and signage. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>Due to the height of the Proposed Scheme the views are considered to remain as per winter. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>Due to the height of the Proposed Scheme the views are considered to remain as per summer year 1. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>Due to the height of the Proposed Scheme the views are considered to remain as per summer year 15. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
312.2.003 View south-west from residential properties along B4117 Gilson Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>The intervening vegetation will largely filter views of the main elements of the Proposed Scheme, with the exception of the upper sections of the overhead line equipment. This is in the context of existing views of infrastructure. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>Due to the height of the Proposed Scheme the views will remain as per year 1. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>Due to the height of the Proposed Scheme the views will remain as per year 1. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
312.2.004 View west from residences along the A446 Lichfield Road and Wantage Road	<p>The upper sections of the overhead line equipment and trains will be located in the middle ground and viewed obliquely. These new components will be largely characteristic of the existing view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>In summer, planting within the adjacent garden and the poplars will provide screening and reduce the magnitude of change to negligible. However there will be no change to the magnitude and the effect will remain unchanged.</p>	<p>The assessment remains unchanged for this viewpoint.</p>	<p>By year 60 the planting will integrate the Proposed Scheme, which will be largely inconspicuous and characteristic of the existing view. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>
312.2.005 Views west from residences and Grimstock Country House Hotel along the B4117 Gilson Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>By year 15 the new planting will have established and largely filter views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, it is considered that the magnitude of change will be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>By year 60 the new planting will almost entirely screen views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, it is considered that the magnitude of change will be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>
312.2.007 View south-west from residences along the B4117 Lichfield Road	<p>The upper sections of overhead line equipment crossing Coleshill south viaduct will be visible in background views above the existing vegetation. These are considered to be an inconspicuous elements when set against existing background views. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effect.</p>	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
312.2.008 View west from residences on Old Mill Road	<p>The upper sections of trains and overhead line equipment on the M42 Coleshill north and south viaducts will be intermittently visible in middle ground views. In the context of existing views of infrastructure and the intervening vegetation the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
313.2.002 View south-west from residences along Attleboro Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>By year 60 the planting will have matured and will almost entirely obscure views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
	Winter	Summer		
313.2.003 View south from residences along Vicarage Lane, including Water Orton Primary School	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 new planting on the raised earthworks will largely filter views of the Proposed Scheme with the exception of the upper sections of overhead line equipment. Therefore it is considered the magnitude of change will be low.  The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity if the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the planting will have matured and will almost entirely obscure views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
313.2.004 View south from residences on the Birmingham Road and Plank Lane	Intervening vegetation will largely screen views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.  The low magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	Intervening vegetation will almost entirely screen views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
313.2.006 View south from residences along Coleshill Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the new tree planting as part of the ecological mitigation area and along the Marsh lane embankments will have established. This will largely filter views of the earthworks and trains on the viaduct. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.  The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the new tree planting will have matured to obscure views of the trains and viaducts. However, the mass of planting will foreshorten the extent of existing views and therefore the magnitude of change will remain low and the effect unchanged.
313.2.007 View south from residences along the B4117 Watton Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the new tree planting as part of the ecological mitigation area and along the Marsh lane embankments will have established. This will largely filter views of the earthworks and trains on the viaduct. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.  The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 60 the new tree planting will have matured to obscure views of the trains and viaducts. However, the mass of planting will foreshorten the extent of existing views and therefore the magnitude of change will remain low and the effect unchanged.
313.2.013 View north-east from residences in Wakefield Grove	Viewed behind the M6 Toll and M42 and in the context of National Grid overhead power line the Proposed Scheme, located in the background of the view, will be visible but barely perceived from this viewpoint location. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be negligible.  The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
314.2.001 View west from residences at Chattele Hill and Gorse Way	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 15 the planting will have established and will largely filter views of Watton House south embankment. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 60 and due to the open views of the Chattele Hill box structure, within a small extent of the view, and alongside existing views of traffic, the magnitude of change will remain low and the effect unchanged from year 1.
314.6.002 View west from Coleshill Industrial Estate	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 60 the planting will have established and will largely filter views of Watton House south embankment. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.  The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
	Winter	Summer		
315.3.002 View east from PRoW (footpath) M36	<p>The Proposed Scheme will be located in background views and alongside National Grid overhead power lines and existing infrastructure. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible effects.</p>	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
371.2.001 View west from residences on the B4118 Birmingham Road / Water Orton Road	<p>The Proposed Scheme will be located in middle ground views and largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The view of the Proposed Scheme from this location during operation is illustrated on the photomontage shown in Figure X LV-01-## (Volume 2, CFA19 Map Book Map XX, grid reference and asset reference).</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>During summer, due to the extent of the Proposed Scheme within the view, the magnitude of change is considered to remain as per winter, and the effect unchanged.</p>	<p>By year 15 the new planting and intervening vegetation will result in no perceptible improvement or deterioration in the view. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.</p>	No further assessment required.